Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE-" Uncle Dan't."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-Joseph Jefferson-"Rip Van FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Joseph Jefferson—"Rip Van Winkle". NIBLO'S GARDEN—"Peop o' Day." PARE THEATRE—Comic Opera—"Babes in the Woods." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES OFFICA HOUSE. UNION SOLAME THEATRE—"The Banker's Daughter." WALLACK'S THEATRE—"At Last."

CHICKERING HALL-Mrs. Scott-Siddons. MASONIC HALL Tom Thumb. New YORK AUTABLE - Day and Evening.

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ecolumns.

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Dusiness Somes.

" ALDERNEY BRAND " CONDESSED MILE. THIS SON OF VULCAN. By Besant and Rice.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

action of the Employers' Association will be taken on Tuesday next. - The South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire miners will resist a reduction of There were 15,059 failures last year in Great Britain and Ireland.

Domestic.-The subscriptions to the four per rents yesterday amounted to \$8,590,000, The resumption of specie payments produced no sensation in Washington or Chicago, Colonel Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., will contest the seat of his Democratic rival, who was elected by fraud. - A special telegram from New-Orleans says that Mrs. Jenks dropped her package of forged documents four times before any one was deceived by them; they are thought to have been the sole attraction for the Potter Committee to go to New-Orleans. Senator Teller has written a sharp feiter to

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, in Teply latter's charges about frauds in Colorado, The Court of Inquiry in the Fitz John Porter case reassembled at West Point. = Caleb Cushing is reported at the point of death. === Intense cold, heavy gales and drifting snow are reported from the North and West, ____ A Greenback-Labor party for New-England was organized at Boston. CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The resumption of specie

payments was observed in a quiet way vesterday. as there was little demand for gold; many bank ers and business men expressed their satisfaction with the result, and the Produce Exchange passed resolutions; the Rev. Joseph Cook spoke on Resump tion. = The Chamber of Commerce heard a re-Blatchford decided that the naturalization papers of 1868 were valid. = A mandamus was granted by Judge Davis compelling County Clerk Gumbleton to show Stephen Fiske made a sweeping denial of Mr. Harkins's charges. A violen snow-storm prevailed in the city, and intens cold is predicted for to-day. —— The Tammany General Committee elected officers. Gold vaine of the legal-tender silver dollar (412% grams: 83.87 cents. Stocks opened active and buoyant, declined later, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cold winds, and clear weather. The mometer yesterday, 32 , 31 , 137.

The Government had a New Year's present of a subscription of nearly \$9,000,000 to the four per cent bonds. This is nearly three times as great as any previous subscription of a single day, and is calculated to make Uncle Sam rub his hands together.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, in an opportune prelade last evening on resumption, gave due credit for the work that was done in moulding public sentiment by the Western colleges and some of the Western newspapers, and to those statesmen in the South who held sound opinious. As Mr. Cook suggests, "the Sea-" board " ought not to have the whole credit.

The charity canvass will be made, the Committee announce, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. It is evident, from the Committee's card, that nothing in the way of clothing, bedding, furniture, food or fael will come amiss. Anything and everything will be acceptable and useful. The act of giving will cost the giver no effort, and the collection ought to bring in enough supplies to do much toward carrying the deserving poor of the city through the

The spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the city, while it need not cause general alarm, is such as to make the utmost care against contagion a public as well as a private duty. Eighty-five new cases of scarlet fever were reported in the last three days of December, and more than half of that number were reported yesterday. There are many ways in which families and individuals can protect themselves, and the Sanitary Superintendent points out, in our local columns, one method by which the horse-car companies, if they will enforce the law, may check an abuse which undoubtedly breeds disease.

Whatever else receivers receive, they do not

or the approbation of the public. The case of the receiver of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank seems to be one that should serve as an exception to the rule. His accounts have just been passed upon by Judge Landon as correct, the depositers have been paid 77 per cent of their original deposits, and the receiver has \$1,200 in his hands which has not been called for by the depositors. It will be at once observed that a balance of any sort in the hands of a receiver to the credit of somebody else, is a highly edifying novelty.

It was well worth while, after all, that Mr. Gumbleton should show a mulish temper to the Committee of the Bar Association. It was of use in drawing from Judge Davis a most emphatic opinion, not only upon the minor question of Mr. Gumbleton's duty with respect to the publicity of his accounts, but upon the higher question of the direct responsibility of officials to the whole people. Judge Davis's declaration that "an officer is never the representative of the majority that elects him or "the power that appoints him," can be profitably studied by more conspicuous public servants than our obstinate County Clerk.

Judge Blatchford's decision in the Coleman naturalization case gives Tammany Hall the victory in a case which both sides submitted as the best test that could be presented. The Judge decides that the record of naturaliza-

statute, and is an order for the admission of Coleman to the rights of citizenship, and, as sach, is to be respected. No evidence of fraud is submitted, and fraud cannot be inferred. Both Mr. Davenport's claim, however, and the language of the Judge's opinion, raise the presumption that this decison will dispose of only a portion of these cases.

Governor Talbot makes a recommendation in his message to the Legislature of Massachusetts, which is, at least, a step toward placing that State in the long list of those who want fewer and better laws. He proposes, in view of the derangement of business occasioned by too frequent elections, of the instability and the obscurity of law which are the mevitable results of over-legislation, and of the interruption to public business caused by yearly changes in office, that the question of biennial elections for State officers and biennial sessions of the Legislature be submitted to a vote of the people. There is a growing feeling in almost every State in favor of one part, at least, of Governor Talbot's reform programme. In two-thirds of the whole number of States in the Union, the Legi-latures are already limited to sessions in alternate years, and in the remaining third the necessity of protection against too much legislation is more keenly felt with the passage of every session. If Massachusetts makes the change, her example cannot fail to be powerful.—Governor Talbot's well-known weakness for woman suffrage renders of less consequence his recommendation that that question be also submitted to the Foreign, -A new candidate for the Balgarian people in the form of a constitutional throne is found in the person of Vogorides, - The | nmendment; but the outcome of - it will London from operatives have determined to resist any be awaited with interest. If the scheme increase in the number of working hoars; the final should be put to a vote, we should have a valuable test of public sentiment in one of the most intelligent States of the Union; if the vote is refused, it will mean, in all probability, that the advocates of woman suffrage cannot hope for such a concession anywhere

RESUMPTION ACCOMPLISHED.

Yesterday closed in triumph the grandest page in the history of the United States. Resumption was the work of forty-eight millions of heroes. It has cost more heroism, more patient endurance and sacrifice, more lofty "tily that his political action has ever been inflexibility of upright purpose, to suppress the premium on gold than to suppress the Rebellion, Centuries bence, when students of history seek for one act in which was expressed all that was noblest, that our contemporary neglected to mention wisest and best in the fruitage of that our correspondent gave his authority for elf-government among men, they will pass the report, and referred to the testimony of by the D claration of Independence for the proof of real independence achieved. in corroboration of their truth. In any other They will count the surrender at Yorktown less worthy of a place in history than the of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, upon the strength surrender of the Gold Room. They will not forget that sectional pride, and angry feeling, and the instinct of combativeness, which men share with the brutes, belped us to a triumph over rebellion in arms, and will find proof of a stronger national character. a rarer wisdom, a more unflinching purpose, a higher devotion to Duty, in the cool, patient, weary work of dismal years, through which this Nation has fought its way back to solvency and honor, and conquered rebellion in finance. For the first time in the world's history, a nation has made good its pledge to redeem on demand its notes forced into circulation as a legal tender in a time of necessity. The fact speaks volumes for the Government. And that nation was one ruled by universal suffrage. The fact speaks volumes for those free institutions which, until very recently, profound thinkers have called "ali sail "and no ballasi." The triumph of France over Imperialism, won by a Republic under the lead of Léon Gambetta, and the triumph of the United States over repudiation, won by a Republic under the lead of John Sherman, have gone far to make free institutions feared no longer, but respected, chosen and upheld by the substantial classes to whom civil order

and civil integrity are absolute necessities. First and most, to the people of these United States belongs the honor. This has been preëminently their victory. The part of leaders, whether statesmen or journalists, has been subordinate. For the majority of the prople of these United States have never wavered in their purpose to make good the pledges given als testifying to what they have personal by the Nation in its time of trial. More than once they have been deceived, and have voted for measures essentially dishonest in character without full comprehension of their nature. Yet they have never failed to turn to the right path as soon as they were able to see it. It is in a high degree to the credit of their intelligence, moreover, that they have been more quick than most of their skilled leaders and trained teachers to detect the error of false paths. The name of John Sherman will always be mentioned with honor, whenever resumption is remembered. but the people were wise enough to see, when he did not, that it would never do to pay in a depreciated paper any bond which promised dollars. At one crisis of the struggle, the veto of President Grant saved the Nation from inflation, and gained him undying honor, but his inspiration came from the people, who were wiser than the message which he had sent, laden with the worst notions of the inflationists, to a Congress only too ready to follow such teaching. When the flood of repudiation was rolled back in Obio in 1875, it was not because the earlier advice of Rutherford B. Haves-to treat the financial issue of secondary importance-had been followed; it was because he had been among the people,

emn prayer, for correct information and wise guidance as to their duty with respect to the Nation's honor. Unmistakably, the people wanted silver coinage a year ago, and public men by the score, who ought to be leaders in the best sense, turned from duty to eatch the popular favor. Before the elections of last Fall had passed, it was found that the people had already marched on without leaders to the conviction that resumption must not be defeated or risked, even under the pretext of restoring the "hard-money" of the Revolution -the "dollar of the fathers."

But there is honor due, also, to those leaders whose work has given fair expression to the Nation's honest purpose. First among these John Sherman will always be named, and yet there are but few to-day who know how much of the victory is due to him. When the Resumption bill was pending, many able and worthy men criticised it sharply, and Schurz, who now sits with Mr. Sherman in the Cabinet, was one of the most urgent in o jecting, because the bill did not formally require the absolute retirement and destruction of legal-tender notes after redemption, and the more rapid contraction of the legal-tender circulation before resumption. similar opinions. But Mr. Sherman was wise enough to see what could be practically accomplished, and sagacious enough not to propose more than the people would strain. This test of his keen judgment has been followed by many others. Sometimes he has erred; very often he has been singularly correct. The TRIBUNE has often entressed him with frankaess; in some instances, as the event proved, without full information; in others, we still believe, with justice. But it is but right to say, and we believe that hisin this country want it was practically possible to get done, and that r samplion of specie payments by the United States are due in a greater degree to him than to any other man. He has faced the blows; he has borne the risk; to him, next to the people of whom he is the official representative, belongs the lau-

CALL THE REV. DR. COOKE. The Rev. Dr. E. Cooke, President of Claffin University, in South Carolina, seems to be a swift witness. The Tribune's correspondent. "Z. L. W.," in his letter published November 29, mentioned the fact that he voted the Democratic ticket openly at the late election, and in connection with that circumstance, after relating a story, which was certainly current in South Carolina at the time, concerning the treatment the reverend gentleman received at the hands of the chivalry in 1876, said, "The "Republicans here would be glad to know "if he was converted by the Bulldozers in "1876." Our contemporary, The Nation, will no doubt be glad to correct its statement that "the writer said that this painful sight was the result of dreadful ill-treatment which Dr. Cooke had received at the hands of roughs on a railway train at the time of Governor "Hampton's election in 1876, which treatment had frightened him into complete sub-'mission to Democratic wishes." We have great admiration for the candor and independence of our contemporary, but in this case its desire to divest itself of all prejudice against our Southern brethren, has tinged its gentle sarcasm with exaggeration. THE Tribune's correspondent simply related what was currently reported, and made the comment above quoted. The reverend gentleman subsequently, in a letter to THE TRIBUNE, denied the truth of the report, and our contemporary, in its zeal for truth, hastens to inform its readers that he "denies explic-"influenced by intimidation, and adds that "although a Republican himself, he claims no "political fraternity with many Republicans an eye-witness of the occurrences described than an independent newspaper, the classing of what The Tribune's correspondent said of him, among "the persecuted ones" who "disclaim the crown of martyrdom which is thrust upon them, and flatly deny the accounts of terrorism which correspondents "have been at such pains to collect," might be considered disingenuous. The facts hardly warrant the inference that THE TERRUNE awarded him "the crown of martyrdom," or made him an "object of misplaced sympathy." But the Rev. Dr. Cooke has has gone further than to deny that he was ever in person intimidated. In a letter to a Northern friend

bout the politics of South Carolina, which has just been published, he expresses the belief that there was no bulldozing or intimidation to speak of anywhere in the State, "Nearly, or quite all the reports about buildozing breaking up Republican mee, s before the election," he says, "were the 'creations and colorings of those men whose "trade it is to keep up sectional hate." It is the Rev. Dr. Cooke's misfortune in this particular, as in his denial of having been hunself the victim of personal insult and outrage, to be contradicted by several persons who speak from personal observation, and narrate what they have seen, not what they merely hope or believe. But as he claims to be a Republican, though voting the Democratic ticket, and as he "disclaims the "crown of martyrdom" for having been bulldozed, he must be accepted as a good witness, we presume, though contradicted in general and in detail by any number of individuknowledge of. That seems to be the only way to continue the era of reconciliation and prevent any revival of the animosities of the war. The Rev. Dr. Cooke, however, does admit that "when we come to the charge of 'filling the ballot-boxes with 'tissue-ballots,' somebody undoubtedly ought to plead guilty." "But," he says, "before we pass sentence of the deepest condemnation on 'the act, we ought in justice to consider the poverty and deep humiliation which the Southern people have 'suffered; and also take into account 'the irritation which these have produced." Negro rule," he says, "has been a failure in 'all the States. And under the leadership of unprincipled adventurers in the North it has been worse than a failure; it has been downright robbery, amounting to millions, which the people are now taxed to pay. To prevent the recurrence of such an event frauds were, I suppose, perpetrated at the polls, 'such, for instance, as the 'tissue-bullets.' That's all there is to it. There were frauds, to be sure, but only to prevent the recurrence of such a calam-

demp the South Carolina Democrats for a

they were seeking, even with anxiety and sol- Colored Students, "when they had such a provocation." Well, suppose we accept this statement of

it. Now let the South Carolina Democracy come frankly forward and put in their confession of traud, with their plea in justification. Let us know all the facts. If there is a possible political condition that justifies stuffing ballot-boxes and falsifying returns, let us know precisely what it is. If there is a party or a race in the country against which it is justifiable to resort to fraud and perjury, let us have them marked and labelled. If, under any circumstances, in this country a minority of legal-voters may, with impunity and without blame, deprive a majority of the free expression of their political choice, let us by all means know all about it and be prepared to act accordingly. Let us have a fair understanding of the grounds upon which we may stuff ballot-boxes and falsify returns. The Rev. Dr. Cooke is a swift witness. He should be summoned before the Teller Committee. And if in passing judgment on these frauds we are to take into account the "downright robbery, amount-"taxed to pay," which grew out of negro rule, let us say whether we shall not go still "rebbery amounting to millions," which they suffered in the long years of their unrequited toil. There are provocations and provocations, and when the Rev. Dr. Cooke begins to take men who lied and chested and perjured themselves to escape the misrule of the black man, he will do well to remember that the black man himself was not entirely without some excuse for the misrule complained of. Above all things, tory will say, that Secretary Sherman has es- new, let us have a definite statement of what timated more accurately than any other man ought to excuse cheating and justify fraud. Call the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Claffin University.

THE PLIGHT OF MR. POITER.

The friends of the Hon, Clarkson N. Potter congratulated him, only a few days ago, on his escape from a disagreeable predicament. Ever since the opening of Congress the country vestigation of the cipher scandal. Mr. Potter could not take up a newspaper without finding in it some allusion to the general public expectation. He could not look at a constituent without reading, in his inquiring face, the unspoken question, "When are you going "to begin?" But there are reasons, both political and personal, why the business should be peculiarly distasteful to Mr. Potter. He is not the sort of person to enjoy grubbing in the mod under any circumstances; least of n!! would be relish an investigation which must result either in the disgrace of his party or the disgrace of his next-door neighbor and acquaintance. A gentleman of honest life and tine feelings, he was probably satisfied that, whatever the duty of his Committee, it was not his individual part to investigate the conduct of Mr. Tilden.

And so Mr. Potter went to New-Orleans, to take up again the hopeless tangle of Louisiana lies. That famous puzzle had been so muddled by the inventive genius of Anderson, and the statements of scores of contradictory witnesses, that it promised to occupy the attention of any number of committeemen for any desired period, and to yield any result, or no result, as the exigencies of the time might suggest. Far from the clamors of the National Capital and the ceaseless chatter about ciphers, Mr. Potter and his associates might labor industriously and harmlessly over the problem of how to discover what does not exist; and in due season they might come back with a huge mass of useless testimeny, to find the great Democratic trouble disposed of, in one way or another, and Mr. is that the law makes it imperative Tilden either vindicated without their con- on him to remove on proof of a solimyance, or baried without their help. It was tary violation of the law in exacting a to reveal the operations of Mr. Ephraum Holland in the South." It was an oversight, perhaps, an ingenious arrangement; we have no doubt single dollar of illegal fees. In the case of imbehalf of General Bounding Banning, in Hamalmost forgot the misfortune of missing New Year's Day at home in the anticipation of comfort, repose and forgetfulness on the banks

of the Mississippi. Alas, Mr. Potter forgot Agnes Jenks. That vivacious stateswoman, who tasted for a few delicious days the intoxicating cup of newspaper notoriety, will never, of her own accord, sink back into domestic obscurity. Any committee of Congress which may bereafter venture into Louisiana must be prepared to deal with the lady who, to quote the language of her respected husband, "was kind of "prominent in politics down there." Whatever the issue to be tried, she will be ready with a bundle of documents, a budget of disclosures, and illimitable "sauce." There is no mystery of which she will not declare that she knows the secret. There are not many damaging letters of which she will not confess herself the author, and there is not a rascal in the Gulf States with whom she will not hint that she has been in, confidential correspondence. Whenever there is a political inquiry afoot in Louisiana, Mistress Agnes D. Jeaks means to step right up and give the Committee a hand.

The first meeting of the sub-committee in New-Orleans was held on Tuesday, and the very first thing which met the appalled eyes of Messrs. Potter and Cox when they took their seats was a new bundle of "documents" contributed to the proceedings by Mrs. Jenks These papers appear to have been produced with even melodramatic mystery. They were deposited by Mistress Agnes in a carpet-shop. They were "found" in that strange receptacle by three virtuous salesmen. They were conveyed to the committee by these honest patriots. And perhaps it is unnecessary to say that they included another "original" of the Sherman letter. This celebrated paper has probably undergone more transformations than any other historical document known to man. It has been proved by Mr. Potter's witnesses, first, that it never was written; secondly, that it was destroyed; thirdly, that it was wholly forged by Mrs. Jenks; fourthly, that it was genuine, but that Anderson made a false shoe-box along with the blacking-brushes of the late Mr. Webber, and, sixthly, that the original was safe in the breast-rocket of one of the Committee, ready to be produced at the appropriate time. As need not be surprised if, at the prompt reappearance of Mrs. Jenks, with an entirely original original, and a brand-new means of accounting for it, the sub-committee broke up in dismay. It was on Tuesday that the members held their first meeting and beheld the unwelcome apparition. Before they slept that night they bought tickets for Washington, and on Wednesday they were on their way North by the fast train. They will be welcomed back by their friends and colleagues. But alas for Mr. Potter! He flees ity as negro rule. "You wouldn't confrom Jenks only to be confronted by Moses, and Max, and Fox, and Denmark. He turns "little thing like that," says the Rev. Dr. | from the documents found in the carpet-store,

friends a very Happy New Year.

HOW TO INVESTIGATE. It has probably occurred to Mr. Thurman by this time, and also to a great many talkative members of his party, that it is quite proper to make a demand for the investigation of certain alleged occurrences without having personal knowledge that the allegations are true. It would not seem to require much acuteness to reach such a conclusion; but Democratic newspapers recently have been of a contrary mind. When Mr. Blaine moved an inquiry into the reported interference with freedom of elections in the South, and the Committee asked him for any evidence in his possession bearing upon the subject under investigation, there was a chorus of icers and denunciations because, instead of supplying all the proofs ready-made, the Maine Senator reminded Mr. Teller and his associates that no one person at the North-or at the South either, for that matter-could possibly have personal knowledge of all the facts in "ing to millions, which the people are now the case, and that the Committee itself must search for the proofs. Now it is Mr. Thurman's turn. He offered an amendment to Mr. Very many of the best men in the country held | further back and take into account the provoca- Blame's resolution, extending the inquiry to tion the negroes had for their miscondact in the wrongful practices in Northern elections, and he too is called upon for proofs. He answers just as Mr. Blaine did, that he is not a proseentor, and that no one man can have personal knowledge of all the matters embraced in the things into account before condemning the inquiry. We are waiting for the chorus to begin again. The same rule which applies to the conduct

of Senators and Representatives in setting such investigations afoot, applies also to the course of the newspapers. A newspaper, like a Congressman, can have no personal knowledge of the truth of stories which reach it from distant parts of the Union about frauds and violence at elections, and although it may take pains to test some of these tales, it cannot subject them all to a close examination; nor when they are so numerous as they were last November, and referred to such remote and widely-separated places, can it even look into any large proportion of had been looking to his Committee for an in- them. A newspaper has no power to compel witnesses to teshiy, or to protect witnesses. When it has exhausted its limited means of investigation, if it finds a prima facie case of outrage, it should call upon Congress to do the rest. And that is the course which the Republican press has fol-

lowed in the present affair. There seems to be an impression among Democrats-and we suspect that even Mr. Thurman is not quite free from it-that it is now the duty of the journals which believe that freedom of elections was obstructed in the South, to go before the Committee and furnish proof to justify their belief. But if the newspapers had the proof, or could get it, they would not trouble Congress. Any aid which the press can give in the matter it will give cheerfully. But the press has done its duty in urging that there is a case, not for judgment, but for trial, and it is the Committee which must make the investigation.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR SUC-CESSORS.

The early removal of Sheriff Reilly, County Clerk Gumbleton and Register Loew from their offices seems inevitable, in view of the charges brought and to be brought against them. They attempt no denials of the allegations already made public; in fact, they concede the truth of those involving illegal overcharges, and justify them only by claiming that the abuses were practised by all their predecessors. This, of course, is a defence which the Governor cannot consider. What he must consider Register Locw, those making the charges cit over four hundred cases. They probably could furnish a score for each day in the year in the other offices as well as in his, for overcharging is the rule, and it is conducted on a systematic, scheduled plan.

The Governor of this State has been called upon to exercise the power of removal of a county officer elected by the people only once. This was in the case of District-Attorney Britton, of Kings County. Although there were many charges against Mr. Britton, Governor Dix justified the removal upon the simplest and least serious of them all-a failure to prosecute an official charged with fraud. The offence which finally resulted in the conviction and removal of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner was the failure to notify to Election Inspectors their disqualification for such positions. In each of these cases the charge was of neglect of duty; the offence proved was a negative one, and there was an able and earnest defence. The offences charged against the present county officers are of the most positive character, and are notorious and undisputed. The removal of the offenders is spoken of also as a political necessity. It seems to be thought imperative that the Anti-Tammany party in this county, in the personal interest of Mr. Tilden and Mr. Robinson, with a view to another struggle for the Presidency and Governorship, should obtain control of these powerful offices, whose patronage is so large, and whose contributions of election funds (raised chiefly by illegal overcharges) are so liberal. This motive is not a very high and honorable one, but it is powerful with the average politician. Governor Robinson can easily justify his anticipated action on higher grounds, than

But to fill the vacancies by men chosen for personal or political reasons is an act which Governor Robinson can never justify to the people on any grounds. There is not the slightest question that the abuses in these offices are the consequence of party demands for money and place. A very large per centage of the overcharges goes directly into the treasury of Tammany Hali; and under such a reorganization of these three offices as we copy; fifthly, that the original was lying in a | have reason to fear, the abuses will continue to be enforced for like partisan ends. The Sheriff, County Clerk and Register all declare that their offices cannot be conducted on the fees fixed by law. Not while the present heavy party contributions are to be parti-But any honest man of casiness qualifications and some experience can conduct either office successfully, without exacting an illegal fee of any sort, and still have an ample income for his personal labors. At the end of his term he may not be able to retire from business permanently and live alt the rest of his days on the interest of what he has accumulated in three years, but he can have the respect and confidence of his fellowcitizens. .

Have we not sports enough without bringing the old-fashioned barbarism of cock-fighting again into fashion? There were two great contests of this ort last Tuesday-one at Troy and the other beoften get the thanks of the bank's depositors, and had learned that in every hamlet in Ohio Cooke, President of the Claffin University for londy to find his table at Washington covered tween Connecticut and New-York-and from I

with cipher telegrams which he cannot run the reports of them one cannot belo away from. And so we wish him and his feeling sorry that they did not come under the veto of the Anti-Crucity-to-Animal Society. It would be impossible to suggest a single good thing coming of these contests; they do not improve the breed of fowls for culinary purposes; there is hardly so much to be said for them as for prizefighting; they stimulate gambling, without the least appreciable benefit to anybody, and must make those who witness them dangerously familiar with cruelty and suffering. They are, it is to be presumed, entirely illegal everywhere, and those who promote them ought to be made to feel the heavy hand of the criminal law; nor can this interfere too soon. The sport has not yet become popular, and should be promptly dealt with.

The incoming Mayor signalized his entry upon office on New Year's Day, by cutting oil the refreshments at the City Hall, and there was no free hinel nor pie for those who paid their respects to his Houor. It is to be hoped, and perhaps believed, that nobos went hungry in consequence of this economical arrangement. Those who merely wanted to see and pay their respects to the Mayor, did so all the same; those in the habit of going through the formality of calling for the sake of the edibles and the potables, either stand away or went --- it is of no nather of consequence which. The sooner it is understood that our Aimsiespal Government is not maintained merely for the purpose of giving the lazy, the hungry and the greedy a livelihood, the better it will be for the laxpayers,

POLITICAL NOTES.

What has scared Mr. Potter? The Jenks or more

Resumption will now proceed to be a hindrance to

The Teller Committee is likely to have better luck in New-Orleans than Mr. Potter had. The Interior Department will find the information

its bumptious clerk has been in search of in General Sheridan's letter. Doesn't Mr. Thurman read The World? If he does,

why deln't be file as bulldozing interature those re-markable letters from Massachusetts ? If Charles Frigid Adams would now emit some

opportune observations in regard to Fraud, they would move over the surface of politics like a polar Nobody believed that Mr. Thurman could con-

truct anything weaker than his attempted answer to Blaine, but his letter to the Teller Committee shows that he could. Chairman Potter will get back to Washington use in time to receive Mr. Tilden when he appears

there with his clamor. It will give him a chance to follow one clew which has something at the The Democrats prefend to think that the Repulslicans are afraid of a cipher investigation. If they really thought so how quickly they would set a huni in motion. Nobody knows better than they that the Kapublicaus cannot be damaged in that

One of the reasons which Mr. Thurman's friends lve for his decliming to run for Governor of Chic that he will have to fight "Sam Tilden as well is the Money Power of the East," for both will be inxious to defeat him in order to kill his Presiden-nal chances. Thus do "Reform "brethren love each

Chairman Dewees lets the whole policy of the opconcerts of specie payment out into the bright sunight of publicity when he says they will continue to oppose resumption whether it succeeds or fails, because "it is a bad policy anyway." That is the only real reason for the existence of the soft-mency party. They want inflation and instability rather than horest money and genuine prosperity. It is a delightful thing to know that they cannot possibly

Secretary Sherman says he entered the Cabinet seping to stay there till the end of the Presidential term, and the country certainly hopes he will be permitted to stay. Of the talk about running for Governor of Ohio next year, he says that he has such warm feelings of gratitude for the Republicans of that State that they could not ask him to do any-timing which be would not do or try to do. He does not expect they will ask him to ran for tovernor; if they do, he will tay to answer them in a way to please his friends if not himself. There is pleaty of

naterial for a good ticket, and he is sure either Garield or Foster would make a spiendid run. It is noticeable that Senator Thurman neglects to mention two somewhat notorious instances of bulldozing and fraud in his letter to the Teller Committee. He failed to say anything about General Butler's sufferings in Massachusetts, and he failed tember election in Vermont, and there is no reason why he should not have gone back to Banaing's election in Onio. To be sure he was careful so to frame his amendment that the Ohio operations could be left out, yet it would have shown an impartial spirit to have mentioned them.

Mr. Perry H. Smith has reached his home in Chieago, and has reiterated his New-York belief in the existence of Mr. Tilden as a Presidential candidate. He thinks the Great Detrauded will be nominated again if the East has the candidate, provided his health permits. Peri is a little afraid of Titden's health; not that the ciphers have shaken it any-perish the thought-but because of his advancing years. If Tilden isn't chosen Bayard will be the man; and if Bayard sn't the man, either Thurman or Hendricks will e, unless some entirely new man is chosen. Pert is eady to go on the stand at any moment and explain his connection with the cibber dispatches. That will be interesting, for the whole country will listen to a man who seent \$50,000 for Tilden, was wilting to spend \$50,000 more, and is anxious to have him renominated that he may put out more

It must be a dun season for investigation in New-Orleans when there are not three or four Congressional Committees down there at once stimulating the creative faculties of the Louisiana witness, And since the Jenks so suddenly frightened Mr. Porter and his men out of business this Committee might have turned to and helped to pay the expenses of their trip by aiding some of the other searchers after truth in that much-investigated city. Propably Mr. Teller would not have entertained with grateful hospitality any not have entertained with grateful hospitality any offers of assistance from Mr. Potter. But the Zymotic Committee are just settling down to business, and they might have been gracious enough to employ any tramping Congressmen in search of a Job. Mr. Potter and his linkless followers have been rooting around after frand so long and to so little purpose that it would be a perful change to start out on some other. the a restral change to start out on some other quest—even if the object of their search promised to be as building and coustve as the germs of yellow

PERSONAL.

The late George H. Lewes was a man of worn nd anneantiful countenance. He had fine eyes, hower, and an intellectual expression.

Mr. David A. Wells is about to retire from the presidency of the Arbertan Social Science Associa-tion. President Gilman, of Johns Hockins University, a mentioned as his successor.

Mrs. Haves is described as wearing at the White House reception on New Year's Day a cream wante silk gown trimmed with ganze and lace. A waite dume and a sover comb ornamented her dark hair and Signor Campanini, it is said, is as pleasant

a companion behind the scraes as he is a charming singer before them. In the intervals between his appear, nee he wanters about among the rest of the company, restless, joby, full of kindness, cheering every-body with his merry speeches. "I am almost seventy-one," said Mrs. Myra Clark Games to a Washington correspondent the other day, "and I expect to live till I am a hundred and firty.

I come of a long-lived race. One of my annualived to 115;" and seeing the correspondent scutimining her hair, "It isn't dived," she said, " and it is very abundant, falling below my waist." The late Richard Moore, the Chartist, once told a characteristic ancedote of Mr. Cobden, which has only lately appeared in print. On one occasion Mr.

Moore asked the great Free-Trader to attend a meeting e replied by inquiring who were to be present. Mr. Moore mentioned two or three names, and among them that of a well-known newspaper proprietor, whereupon Mr. Cobden declined to come. " Way not !" asked his myiter. "Because I don't care to work with a man who prints newspapers to any pattern, like wait-papers," was Cooden's reply.

King Louis, of Portugal, is not only an excellent monarch, but he has gained distinction as a litter-